

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXX

WICHITA, KANSAS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1899

NUMBER 151

QUORUM

Is More Than the Filipino Congress Can Muster.

TINCLADS GO SHELLING

And Clear the Country All the Way to Calumpit.

M'KINLEY MUCH PLEASED

With the News of the Peace Tendency of Aguinaldo's Legislature—Respectful of Maseado's Men.

Manila, May 10.—(2:20 p. m.)—Reports received from the insurgent line, which, however, have not been confirmed, say that a meeting of the Filipino congress has been held at San Isidro. There was no quorum present, but in spite of this fact some business was transacted. The reports add that although those who attended were mostly partisans of Aguinaldo, a strong desire for peace was expressed.

Major General MacArthur will probably remain at San Fernando until fresh troops can be forwarded to him from this city to replace some of the volunteers who have become exhausted from the long campaign. Filipino riflemen to the number of 8,000 are estimated on three sides of Balabac. The Americans, however, are fully able to hold the city if Monday's attack was a specimen of the enemy's fighting ability.

The United States Philippine commission has been considering a provincial constitution for the island of Negros, which was framed by Colonel Smith and leading natives. It is largely modeled after the constitution of California. While it has many good points, the commission will probably recommend a uniform government for all the provinces. This constitution, it is intended, will give the natives self-government, co-operating with the military regime. Work on the constitution has been postponed to several members of the Philippine commission. The report of President Schurman will give special attention to national, provincial and municipal government. Colonel Charles Denby will consider the organization of courts, and Prof. D. C. Worcester will investigate tribal, physical and commercial features in the islands. All the members of the commission are consulting with resident experts.

Hot Springs, Va., May 10.—President McKinley was given the Associated Press news from Manila, reporting the failure of the Filipino congress to act on the cessation of war. Through the lack of a quorum, but showing a strong peace tendency, just as he was preparing for the night. The information was most pleasing to him. Secretary Gage, though he did not express himself, showed by his smile and brightened countenance that he shared the president's feelings.

BY BOOZE AND BUNCOMBE

Maseado's Rebels Are Led to Bite Off More Than They Can Spit Out.

Manila, May 10.—(10:30 a. m.)—The Philippine general Maseado's army, inspired by wine taken from the storehouses of Balabac and the general's oratory, on Monday evening attacked San Fernando. There was tremendous yelling and a great expenditure of cartridges by the rebels, but very little result. General MacArthur holds the insubstantial Balabac west of the railroad. In front of his position are the Kanayan and Molayan regiments which occupy trenches that the Filipinos built in anticipation of an attack from the direction of the sea. During the afternoon of Monday General Maseado rode along the line, with a large retinue of officers, frequently stopping to harangue his warriors. At dusk a detachment of rebels rushed toward the outposts of the Kanayan regiment, but were met by a hot fire from the Kanayan regiment. The Kanayan, from irreconcilable line, three miles long, responded. After an hour's firing, during which one private soldier of the Kanayan regiment was wounded, the insurgents subsided, although they kept up a scattering fire throughout the night. Prisoners who were brought in by the Kanayan line said that General Maseado distributed barrels of wine among his soldiers, telling them that he expected to capture the city of San Fernando. The trenches undoubtedly vexed the Americans from honey holes, the bushes falling thick about them during the engagement.

General Luna is moving his army east of the railway, bringing up troops by railroads in sight of the American lines. The country between San Fernando and Calumpit is filling up with natives, who profess great friendship towards the Americans, but who are suspected by many of sympathy with the insurrection. A Filipino conscripted with the American hospital corps was killed, it is supposed by accident.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN MANILA

Proves Maseado's Troops Too Filippino to Fight the Firemen.

Washington, May 10.—The adjutant general has received the report of General R. H. Hughes, provost marshal general of Manila, giving an account of the fire, which occurred in Manila in the early days of the Filipino rebellion. The report is believed by General Hughes to be correct, and that his last and vicious enemy, General Hughes, was the cause of the fire. General Hughes, who was in command of the troops, was charged with the duty of preventing the fire, but he failed to do so. The fire was caused by a small fire which started in a warehouse, and spread to the adjacent buildings. The firemen were unable to control the fire, and the city was burned to the ground.

Queen Regent R. W. Harris Her Friends

Madrid, May 10.—The queen regent has conferred the grand cross of military merit on the Australian minister of war, Sir John Lubbock, and the German minister of the navy, Admiral Tirpitz. It is generally supposed that the German minister has been bestowed in recognition of the friendly attitude of Austria and Germany toward Spain during the recent war with the United States.

Governor Reilly Sails for Guam

New York, May 10.—The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which has been fitting here for the last month in preparation for her voyage to the Ladrones islands, sailed today for the Pacific. She is under the command of R. P. Leary, who has been appointed governor of Guam, and a detachment of marines for the post, and she carries a quantity of stores and supplies.

Oregon, Thirteenth Minnesota and Tenth Pennsylvania.

Secretary Hay and the French ambassador had a talk today on a number of current questions. No further action was taken relative to the return of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos and the relief of the French ambassador will not act further for Spain, as Duc D'Arco will be here on the 16th inst., prepared to speak directly for Spain.

HOME BY WAY OF THE WEST

Washington Endorses the Plan to Bring Dewey the Long Way.

Washington, May 10.—The effort begun in the west to have Admiral Dewey return by way of San Francisco is being supplemented here. The representative of one of the large transcontinental railroads called at the navy department today and stated that if Admiral Dewey returned by way of San Francisco this railroad proposed to place at his service an entire train, the first that ever crossed the continent, and make it subject to his wishes as to the places and time of stops on the way east. It was urged also that this would give practically the whole country an opportunity to join in the reception of the hero of Manila, instead of restricting it to the stretch between New York and Washington.

The secretary of war has received earnest applications from all the states west of the Mississippi having volunteer troops in the Philippines, asking that these troops be brought home to the United States by way of the Suez canal route instead of across the Pacific to San Francisco. The applications cover every volunteer organization in the Philippines and are backed by the personal appeals of the representatives of the various states now in this city. Although he would like to accommodate the people in this matter, Secretary Alger has been compelled to deny every one of these applications. The reasons given for the action of the department are that it would be inexpedient to take the troops from their regular station in the Philippines, and that the route is much longer and much more expensive, and that the route is regarded as unsafe, owing to climatic conditions, at the season of the year, especially for troops which have undergone fatigues and hardships of a long campaign in the Philippines.

Captain Barker, the senior officer of Dewey's staff, and the commander of the battleship Oregon, will be the next commanding officer to come home. The navy department has arranged for Captain George F. Wilde, at present in command of the Albatross, also at Manila, to relieve him. Captain Barker was one of the most active members of the naval war board. The cruiser Boston is also to come to the United States. She will cross the Pacific to San Francisco and will be extensively overhauled and altered at the Mare Island navy yard. The Boston is a sister ship of the Atlanta, which is just emerging from the hands of the repairers at the New York navy yard, and will be improved at all points as was the Atlanta.

The following dispatch was today received at the war department from General Otis: "Transport Pennsylvania left for San Francisco today; Nelson leaves 11th; Cleveland 12th; St. Paul 13th inst." It was not known at the war department what troops were being brought home on these ships and owing to the general interest on this point in all parts of the country, the dispatch was sent to a cable message to General Otis asking to be informed as to what troops were on each of the transports scheduled to sail for the United States as mentioned in his telegram today.

Rear Admiral Van Rensselaer, surgeon general of the navy, has received a letter from the surgeon of the Oregon, Dr. Stevens, at the war department that the health of the ship's company is excellent, notwithstanding the trying heat of the tropics. Surgeon Stevens added: "The admiral (Dewey) is looking well and feeling well."

The secretary of war today received a cable message from General Otis at Manila, saying that it is impossible, on account of the condition of the troops, to send to the United States the bodies of any more of the troops who lost their lives in the Philippines, until after the close of the rainy season.

San Francisco, May 10.—Mayor Phelan last night sent the following cablegram to Admiral Dewey:

"San Francisco, May 10.—To Admiral Dewey, U. S. N., flagship Olympia, Manila. In behalf of our citizens, we, the mayors of western cities, cordially invite you to return by way of San Francisco across the great ocean which was the scene of your victory and which you have opened to American influence and trade. The people of the west are proud and grateful for the protection you afforded them. The Olympia was built in our yards, and the volunteers who answered your call are from western homes. We are all eager to show our appreciation of your patriotic service and would be honored by your acceptance."

The message was signed by the mayors of the following cities: San Francisco, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, St. Paul, New Orleans, Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles, and Seattle.

TINCLADS CLEAR THE COUNTRY

Of Rebel Filipinos All the Way Up to Calumpit.

Manila, May 10.—(4:30 p. m.)—The army "tinclads" gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavendish, under command of Captain Grant, steamed up the Rio Grande today to Calumpit, clearing the entire country of rebels from the bay upward. Warm fire was exchanged between the tinclads and the rebels who were scattered about a thousand inhabitants of the place assembled upon the banks of the river, cheering the expedition lustily. Captain Grant was given an ovation when he went on shore. Many of the Macabebes expressed themselves as being anxious to enter the service of the American navy for the campaign against the Tagals.

The United States transports Pualoa and Pennsylvania sailed for home today by way of Nagasaki. The transports Charles Nelson and Cleveland will leave on Thursday night.

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FUNSTON

Says Offices He Would Have Might Not be Offered.

HE TOOTS HIS OWN HORN

In the Feeling of Having Silenced Former Critics.

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—Under date of San Francisco, California, a local paper today prints excerpts of a letter from Brigadier Frederick Funston, whose brilliant work with the Twentieth Kansas regiment in the Philippines has won him fame, to Prof. V. L. Kellogg, a former fellow-student in the Kansas State university. In the letter, which is dated April 10, the Kansas gives the first intimation so far made by him regarding a political career. He says:

"I cannot think there is very much in the talk about doing the handsome thing by me. Politically, the rank and file of the Republican party might be willing, but how about the bosses? There are mighty few of those that I would have, and one or two in the gift of the people of Kansas I have not the will to take for."

General Funston apparently remembers some of the criticisms in connection with his Cuban campaign when he says: "I have proven a dozen times at the risk of my life that I am not a fake," he writes, and it is his main hope that he record in the Philippines may satisfy the critics.

Continuing, General Funston mentions some of the battles in which he and his men engaged in the Philippines, saying: "We had a number of good, stiff fights in which all of the troops behaved splendidly and carried everything before them. Kansas can always be counted on out here to take a place in the vicinity of the band wagon."

LOILO INDEMNITY CLAIMS

General Otis Has Decided That They are No Good.

New York, May 10.—A special from Washington to the Herald says: Major General Otis has virtually decided against the legality of claims for indemnity filed by residents of Lolo who property was destroyed during the operations of the Philippine army. He has decided that the claims are not valid, and that the residents of Lolo are to be advised to discontinue their claims through the government of their respective countries. The claims, according to information received here, are held by persons of various nationalities, including Filipinos, and amount to several millions of dollars. The subjects resident at Lolo are said to be among the principal claimants. In response to these claimants, General Otis addressed to them a circular letter, a copy of which reached the war department today. This letter calls attention to the fact that the claims presented vary greatly in character, and offers no proof of actual ownership by the claimants of property destroyed. The general further says that the liability of the United States to indemnify the owners of the property, even if destroyed by rebellion, in this country would not exist. The only valid basis for claims would be the charge that the destruction resulted from neglect by the United States authorities, and General Otis adds: "Such neglect is not charged, nor can it be truthfully alleged."

REASONS FOR EXTRA SESSION

To Settle Expansion and Mend the Currency Before the Next Campaign

New York, May 10.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The view of the talk of an extra session of congress has more behind it than idle gossip. The contingency of such a session has been discussed at a cabinet meeting and a member of that body who was present at the time is understood to be of the opinion that the president's mind is strongly inclined toward such a move. Two reasons chiefly control the president in this matter. He wishes the policy of the government with respect to the Philippines defined and the currency question disposed of before the party enters the campaign of 1900. The president has declared his belief in his advance fiscal policy, and his belief in the Philippines within the next thirty days and that the ownership and possession of these islands will no longer be disputed. This subject coming to him so soon, he does not care to formulate a policy with respect to the government, without the aid of congress.

REUNION OF CONFEDERATES

McKinley's Proposal for Care of Dead Ancestors High Debate.

Charleston, S. C., May 10.—That the first official act of the ninth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, which began its sessions today, was an attempt by General Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi, to secure an endorsement of President McKinley's suggestion, made in his recent Atlanta speech, that the care of the graves of Confederate dead should be undertaken by the federal government. Action on the resolution was frustrated by a motion to refer it to the committee on resolutions. As this committee is yet to be appointed it is not probable that the matter will be taken up tomorrow, and the ultimate fate of the resolution is problematical.

FIRE IN KANSAS CITY

Five-Story Warehouse Destroyed and a Fireman Killed.

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—The five-story warehouse of the New York Transfer and Storage company, at 126 and 128 Third street, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000. James F. McNelly, a fireman, was killed. A truck company was killed.

Nashville Arrives at St. Louis

St. Louis, May 10.—The third-class cruiser Nashville, the first seagoing vessel that ever came up the Mississippi river this far, is now riding at anchor off the levee of the city of St. Louis. She arrived at 12:30 and dropped anchor in midstream, saluting the city with twenty-one guns, which were responded to by battery A, Missouri national guard.

MILES

Dares Not Use His Own Mouth Too Freely

BUT HE CAN RENT ONE

And Does, to Do His Roasting for Him.

Cincinnati, O., May 10.—The Enquirer tomorrow will print the following interview with Hon. H. R. Prebacco, ex-United States attorney here, a relative of ex-Secretary Sherman, and recently counsel for General Miles.

"When the court convened, having previously served General Miles as counsel in other matters, I was asked to go to Washington and confer with him regarding the proceedings before the court of inquiry. It was determined that General Miles was not in the attitude of one accused, it would be ill-advised to introduce a lawyer, and Major J. M. Lee was selected by General Miles to act as counsel and the recorder. "Did you take any active part before the court?"

"My only connection with the case was conferring with General Miles and Major Lee regarding the summoning of witnesses and the examination of the most important ones."

"What is your opinion as to the report of the board of inquiry?"

"I have not read the full report of it, but have seen the synopsis. I was amazed that three intelligent army officers, sitting as a court for weeks, and examining several hundred witnesses, should have rendered such an illogical and uncertain decision. The decision amounts to the court finding that the beef packages were sent to our soldiers with a message from heaven, and that General Miles was careless because he did not report the first vague rumor which came to his ears that this food was bad. Every witness condemned in unstinted terms the so-called canned beef as an unfitted ration. The chief clerk of the commission, general's office testified that the canned beef in 1875 was used as an experimental ration and was adversely reported after a short trial. The court was evidently so well satisfied as to the proof of the truth of General Miles' allegations as to canned beef that when, shortly before the testimony closed, they were asked to subpoena a list of 124 additional witnesses, they declined to subpoena all except ten, for the reason that the 124 would give cumulative testimony only against the canned beef."

"What about the 'embalmed beef'?"

"Before bids were received by the commissary general he was advised by expert cattle and beef men that fresh beef would not hold in twenty-four hours after being delivered from the refrigerator in the climate that prevailed in Florida and the West Indies, and that the best course to pursue would be the purchase of beef on the block or beef on the hoof. He told these gentlemen that the parties who desired to furnish the fresh beef had a promise which they said would enable them to deliver meat which would keep sound and fresh for seventy-two hours after delivery from the refrigerator. The day after the bids were opened attorneys in Washington addressed a communication to the secretary of war, making the argument that notwithstanding their clients' bid was somewhat higher than the others, they ought to be awarded the contract because of their ability to perform their contract by means of the Powell process for the preservation of meat, which they controlled, and which had been satisfactorily tested under the auspices of the government. This letter was referred by the secretary of war to the commissary general for his consideration, who returned it to the secretary with an endorsement, in which he said: 'These tests are not the only tests which have been made,' leaving the plain inference that the other bids were also good processes for the preservation of meat, which they controlled, and which had been satisfactorily tested under the auspices of the government. This letter was referred by the secretary of war to the commissary general for his consideration, who returned it to the secretary with an endorsement, in which he said: 'These tests are not the only tests which have been made,' leaving the plain inference that the other bids were also good processes for the preservation of meat, which they controlled, and which had been satisfactorily tested under the auspices of the government."

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At the Pittsburgh, Kan., Conference of Miners and Operators.

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—A special from Pittsburgh, Kan., says: The conference between the coal operators of southeastern Kansas and the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America, held in this city today, after a session lasting nearly all day, and a portion of last night, without arriving at a settlement. President Mitchell of the national organization has been wired the result, and the executive committee is endeavoring to carry out the plan, which will undoubtedly be for a suspension of work in all the mines in this district. Those operators have mines in the Indian Territory and Arkansas districts. In the suspension it is estimated that 12,000 men will be involved.

STATE'S MISSING LINK

In the George Case Supplied by Miss Clark, a Book Agent.

Canton, O., May 10.—Miss Clark, a book canvasser, who was here the night of the Saxon murder and who saw Mrs. George at her home at 1001 North Main street, and heard her talk about half an hour before her arrest, now tells what she saw and heard that night. The reason she never told it before was to avoid being a witness. She says that Miss George, on the night of the murder, knocked while the Sterling family was at supper and was admitted and had a conference with Mr. Sterling, who was alone, and then Miss Clark left again. This testimony the prosecution needed in the case to show where Mrs. George was immediately before her arrest.

ROUGH RIDERS' REUNION

Albuquerque, N. M., Hopes to Secure That Event.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 10.—At a meeting of the commercial club a committee was appointed to extend an invitation to the Rough Riders to hold their first annual reunion in this city. Letters were read showing that Colonel Brodie, the president of the organization, had decided on June 4 as the time and New Mexico as the place. The Rough Riders of the southern part of the territory have voted unanimously for Albuquerque and almost every officer of the regiment is in favor of the same place.

MRS. GEORGE'S FIRST LECTURE

Only Fourteen Lonesome People Pay to Hear the Young Creature.

Columbus, O., May 10.—A State Journal special from Steubenville, Ohio, says: Mrs. Anna E. George delivered her first lecture at the Olympia in this city, tonight. The house was 120, but there were only fourteen people who paid the admission fee to hear her. She delivered the lecture, however, which was practically a sketch of her life.

End of Buffalo Strike in Sight

Buffalo, N. Y., May 10.—The trouble between Contractor Cennery and the grain elevators is nearer a settlement tonight than at any time since the strike began some weeks since. Believing that General Miles would not make a statement concerning any person or circumstance which he did not honestly believe to be well founded and true, General Miles has no political ambition whatever, and no more thought of being a candidate for president, or any other office, than I do."

Mr. Prebacco, the secretary of war, was added the adjutant general with opposing the general commanding the army.

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